the grounds for his belief, **for** no one ever questioned his sincerity or truthfulness.[1] There can "be no doubt that he thought either that he was to be attacked at Fort Moultrie or that Fort Sumter was to be occupied ; and, accordingly, on the evening of December 26tli, he transferred his command, by the exercise of great address and skill, to Fort Sumter.

It has never been questioned that Anderson acted entirely within his orders, nor has it ever been doubted that he fully believed that the emergency had arisen which made it his duty to transfer his command to Fort Sumter. But it is certain that the authorities of the State of South Carolina were not at that time contemplating the seizure of either Fort Sumter or Castle Pinckney, still less an attack on Fort Moultrie. On the contrary, at the very moment when Anderson was removing his little garrison from the latter post, the South Carolina commissioners had arrived in Washington to treat with the United States Government for the delivery of the forts and all the other public property in the State; and the news that the authorities of their State had, as soon as they had left Charleston, occupied Fort Sumter would have put a speedy and unexpected end to their mission.

There was, we may be sure, no intention whatever on

the part of Governor Pickens to attempt to gain pos-

that it was my solemn duty to move my command from a fort which we could not probably have held longer than forty-eight or sixty hours, to this one, where my power of resistance is increased to a very great degree," Anderson to Cooper, 27 Dec., 1860 ; i W, R., 3. Sec, also, same to same, 105 and 120; also Foster to I.)e Russy, 109,

[1] " Major Anderson . . . performed his part like the true soldier and man of the finest sense of honor that he was." Jefferson Davis, in AV,r/ *and Fall,* vol. I., p, 216.